NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

OFFICE M. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

TERMS, ca.h in advance.
THE DAIL Y HERAID 2 cents per copy—\$7 per annum.
THE WEERLY HERAID every Saturday, at 6% cents
per copy, or 35 per annum; the European edition \$4 per, cansum, to any part of Great Britain, or \$5 to any part of the
Continent, both to include postage.
ALL LETTERS by Mail for Subscriptions or with Advertiscements to be post patd, or the postage will be deducted from
the most condition. blements to be post pota, or the postage with a constraining impor-tate money remitted.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, contaming impor-bent news, solicited from, any quarter of the world—if used will be liberally post for. BEPOUR FOREIGN CORRESPON-DERTS ARE FARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES SENT US.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street-IL TROVA-

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-CHARITY'S LOVE-BONA PIDE TRAVELLERS.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWEY-MILLER OF WHEFSTONE -SEVEN FEMPTATIONS-PAUL THE POACHER. BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Yournvul

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Captain of the Watch-Look Before You Lear.

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Atternoon-Soldier's Daugh-

WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Mechanics' Hall-472 Broadway. BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck-

CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 539 Broadway-Pano-

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 663 Broad-

New York, Wednesday, May 9, 1855.

From Washington we learn that Dudley Mann has at last positively resigned the office of Assistant Beeretary of State. Chief Clerk Hunter takes his place. Geo. P. Scarborough, a professor in William and Mary College, has been appointed to the Judge-ship in the Court of Claims declined by Judge Lumpkin. Should he accept, the Cours will pro. seed to business.

The sloop of war St. Louis, commanded by the gallant Ingraham, of Koezta celebrity, arrived at Philadelphia from the Mediterranean yesterday.

Senator Wilson, or Massachusetts, delivered last evening, at the Metropolitan theatre, before the New York Anti-Siavery Society, a lecture, entitled "Anti-Slavery in 1835 and 1855 Contrasted." The lecture was rich in facts, pungent in satire, and highly suggestive as to the aims and opiects of the auti-sia very party, and will be read with much interest in all parts of the country.

The American Female Guardian Society cele-

brated its twenty-first anniversary yesterday. This society finds employment for adult females, and homes by adoption for destitute children. The anmual report shows that the managers have been vary successful in carrying out the objects of the organization. The receipts from May 1, 1854, to Dec. 1, 1855, were \$10,869 60. The treasurer's a atement shows a surplus of \$232, exhibiting a healthy financial condition.

The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society met yesterday. We publish an abstract from the annual report. A more vigorous agitation of the fanatical doctrines of abolitionism is strongly urged, in default of which but little is expected by the society from the present generation of sinners.

The American and Foreign Christian Union assembled yesterday in the Broadway Tabernacle. To sheck the growth and spread of Romanism appears to be the main object of this society. The report of the directors refers to the action of the Sardinian Spanish, Brazilian and other South American governments, and to that of the Legislatures of New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan, with refer ence to monastic institutions and the question of the tenure of church property, as indicating the progress of the principles of the Christian Union. Interesting statistics of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States are given. The number of Papists in this country is estimated at 3,250,000. The acciety has expended \$66,361 69 during the past year, exceeding by about \$3,500 its receipts.

The American and Foreign Bible Society cele brated its anniversary yesterday, in the First Baptist church, Brooklyn, under the presidency of Rev. Dr. Welch. Three sessions were held during the day, and most interesting reports given of the pregrees of the body in the United States, Canada, China, France, Germany, Central and South Americolored population were advocated by Mr. Lane, of Massachusetts.

The auniversaries of the various Sunday schools were held throughout the city in the different churches set apart for the interesting occasion. The day, though very unfavorable, was duly calebrated. A large attendance of children added to the interest of the celebration. Suitable addresses were de ivered in each church by select speakers. The exercises comprised singing by the pupils, addresses and prayers. In the evening a large audience assembled in the Tabernacle, and were elsquently addressed by Rev. Mesers. Baker, Sunder-land and Tyng, in behalf of the Sunday School

A convention of colored people met yesterday in Dr. Pennington's church. A full report of the proceedings is given elsewhere.

The Massachusetts State Temperance Conven-tion, held at Boston yesterday, was largely attended. A quartette of Governors from New York, Maine, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, drew an audience of two thousand persons. Gov. Clark hope the prohibitory liquer law would be enforced. Speaking of the liquor law—the licenses in this State ex pired by limitation yesterday. Henceforth, abourd-ing to the statute, liquor is a nuisance, when regarded as a beverage. A case of selling without Scense has already been brought before the courts in this city. In Brooklyn the Excise Commissioners attempted to exercise their functions, but the Mayor would not recognise their authority. In Kings county the liquor dealers will have a trying time. Read Mr. Gerard's opinion of the law, published to-

day, and take comfort.

The fact that disreputable women are employed as attendants at Randall's Island, was again the subject of discussion in the Beard of Ten Governors yesterday. The majority of the Board seem to decidedly averse to any investigation into the matter, and maniest a disposition to hush it up, if possible. Dr. Sauger, Resident Physician of the Penitentiary Hospital, made a long report on the affairs of that institution, in which he recommends a change of name, as, in his opinion, it would then become filed with pay boarders, who would help to pay the current expenses. An abstract of his report will

Previous to the adjournment of the Pennsylvania Legislature pesterday, a resolution approving the course of Gov. Reeder in Kansas was unanimously adopted by the House of Representatives. The new on ordered in the Territory by the Governor takes place on the 23d instant. We shall, there n in what estimation his conduct is held by those best entitled to pass judgment upon it.

The committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, appointed to investigate the conduct of Mr. Hiss, made a report yesterday. He is exoperated from blame in the nunnery affair, but for his Patterson peccadilloes expulsion from the House is recom-

A list of the Marshals appointed by the Secretary of State to take the census in this city is published in another column. These officers enter upon their duties on the first of June.

The powder mills of J. Connolly & Co., near Ro. chester, exploded last evening. Five workmen were instantly killed, and the buildings were blown to atoms. This is the fourth explosion at this mill The cald "enap" which has prevailed for a day or two has led to serious apprehensions for the

budding fruit trees and early vegetables. A despatch from Cin:innati states that a frost has been experienced in that region, and a total destruction of fruit and vegetables is feared. The grape vines have suffered severely.

The money stolen from the Peninsular Bank of Detroit, amounting to between six and seven thousand dollars, was afterwards found in the yard of

The sales of cotton yesterday reached 2,000 a 2.500 bales. The market closed at one-eighth of a cent advance, especially on the better grades. Common to good brands of State flour advanced 121 cents per barrel. Other descriptions were firm, without material change in quotations. White Michigan wheat sold at \$2 60. Indian corn was firm, and yellow advanced one cent per bushel. Perk advanced 121 cents per barrel, while all other provisions were firm, with a tendency to higher rates. Cuba molasses advanced half a cent per gallon. Freights for England were more active, and among the shipments were about 22, of corn, in bags and bulk, at about 2d. a 21d., and considerable lots of naval stores. There was, also, a fair amount of engagements made for the Conti-nent. The first canal boat through from lake Ontarie reached the city day before yesterday, but brought no great cargo. The receipts of flour for the day by the river and railroads, only amount to about 11,000 barrels, which did not amount to much more than the aggregate sales for the day.

The French Emperor's Anti-Slavery Speech The closer Napoleon's speech to the Lord Mayor of London is considered, the more embarrassing and equivocal does it appear. This will best be seen from a careful perusal of the whole. Omitting the mere phrases of compliment, it runs as follows:-

whole. Omitting the mere phrases of compliment, it runs as follows:—

Flattering as are your praises, I accept them, because they are addressed much more to France than to myself; they are addressed more to a nation whose interests are to-oay everywhere identical with your own. (Applause.) They are addressed to an army and navy united to yours by an herote companionship in danger and in glory. (Renewed applause.) They are addressed to the policy of the two governments, which is based on truth, on moderation, and on justice.

England and France are naturally united on all the great questions of politics and of human progress that agitate the world. From the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Meditarranean—from the Baltic to the Black Sea—from the desire to abolità slavery, to our kopes for the amelioration of all the countries of Europe—I see in the moral as in the political world for our two nations but one course and one end. (Applause.) It is then only by unwortay considerations and pititul rivalries that our union could be dissevered. If we follow the dictates of common sense alone, we shall be sure of the future. (Loud applause.) You sie right is interpreting my presence among you as a fresh and convincing proof of my energetic co-operation in the prosecution of the war, if we fail in obtaining an honorable peace. (Applause) Should we so fail, although our difficulties may be great, we may surely count on a successful result; for not only areour soldiers and sallors of tried valor—not only do our two countries possess within themselves unrivalled resources, but above all—and here lies their superiority—it is because they are in the van of all generous and enlightened ideas. The eyes of all who suffer instinctively turn to the West. Thus our two nations are even more powerful from the opinions they represent than by the armiss and fleets they have at their command. (Great applause.)

It is possible that the words "from the desire

It is possible that the words "from the desire to abolish slavery" have reference only to Europe. But the context furnishes very many arguments sgainst this construction. The intimate union in which the Emperor glorifies extends to "all the great questions of politics and of human progress that agitate the world; among which the slavery question in the United States must of necessity be included. We know how this question is viewed by the British aristocracy; if Napoleon is united with them thereon, it must be in "a desire to abolish slavery." Again, the sentence following, considered grammatically, contains three antitheses In the first, "the shores of the Atlantic" are opposed to "those of the Mediterranean." In he second "the Baltic" is opposed to "the Black sea." The grammatical inference would be that the third member of the sentence was constructed on the same plan, and that "the hopes for the amelioration of all the countries of Europe" were opposed to "a desire to abolish slavery;" the latter consummation being naturally viewed by a European abolitionist as equivalent to "an amelioration of the. United tates of America." If the "stavery" sought to be abolished was European, the phrase would be faulty in a grammatical point of view, and the antithesis clumsy and incorrect.

There can be very little doubt but the Empeor's address to the Lord Mayor was the joint production of Napoleon and his faithful coadjutor and ally, Lord Palmerston. The consummate skill with which it is drawn; its comprehensiveness, and at the same time the exquisite tact with which everything offensive is avoided; its apparent candor and confident tone, certainly entitle it to the very first rank in cotemporary political literature, and render it quite worthy of the Emperor's sagacity and Palmerston's experience. Even if the credit of the performance were wholly due to the former, it would still be safe to say that its contents were known to Lord Palmerston beforehand, and approved by him. At so critical a moment as the present, neither of the allies would take any important step without the knowledge and approval of the other; above all, a step on which the duration of the alliance might hinge. An unguarded expression in the Emperor's speech might have roused all the old British enmity against his race and his nation : policy must certainly have rendered it imperative that a speech of such vital consequence should be submitted beforehand to those best calculated to judge of its effect. Altogether, the circumstantial evidence may be considered conclusive in favor of Lord Palmerston's associate authorship and responsibility. And Lord Palmerston as is well known, is perhaps the biterest enemy this country ever had: an uncompromising abolitionist, fierce for war upon slavery to the knife, and servile insurrections; an ardent monarchist, deeply imbued with a hatred of republicanism and popular power; cloaking under a liberal disguise, a tory mind filled with respect for all oligarchies and titles and trappings; a man. besides, whose age and rank are complete guarantees for his conservatism and for his thorough horror of revolution. It would not be at all surprising that Lord Palmerston should launch a shaft at the United States; or that he should

use his friend Napoleon as a shield. Of course, there always remains to be explained the object which the Emperor could have had in view in uttering so unprevoked a threat. And this, the closer it is looked at. appears the more inscrutable. The United States have no quarrel with France, and seek none. The Powers were never on better terms. To make an enemy of this country could do the allies no good. But it certainly would inflict immeasurable injury on their cause, by necessitating the recall of their fleets from the Baltic and the Black Sea to protect their ships and trade. In every point of view a rupture with the United States would be perilous and might be fatal to their best hopes.

It has been suggested that Napoleon's speech was the programme of Western policy during the alliance; and that the allusion to slavery was inserted as a gentle hint to this country that it had better remain neutral. We have on one or two recent occasions noticed allusions in the London Times to the current of popular opinion in the United States on the subject of the stream with a run, one of these days. Don't

the war, based on a belief that the American people were as a rule in favor of Russia and against the allies. It has been our task more than once to controvert this belief, and to show that the position occupied by the American people is purely one of watchful neutrality. eaning neither to the one side nor to the other We have not, it seems, convinced our London cotemporary. If Napoleon or Lord Palmerston are as incredulous, it is possible that an apprehension of American hostility may have led to the utterance of the threat which in their opinion was likely to be most effectual in re-

straining the expected enemy. However this may be, the fact is there, and the abolitionists of the United States who, it may be observed, have all along made themelves conspicuous by their rancorous hatred of Napoleon, will of course take comfort from it. In the course of his appeals to the discontented class in each nation, the Emperor has made special reference to them, and they are sure to be grateful for being noticed. The people at large, as we said, take a different view. In all friendship and civility, they desire that his Majesty would explain what he has said, and would declare, with that frankness which he has been the first of Emperors to practice, whether or no he intended to refer to the institutions of the Southern States, when he "desired to abolish slavery." This explanation might be made spontaneously with good grace. If not, it might and ought to be solicited, with or without formality, by Mr. Mason. A demand for explanation, couched in courteous terms, would not be contrary to diplomatic usage. Mr. Webster denied the right of a foreign government to demand an explanation of messages pass-ing between the several branches of the State; but the Lord Mayor of London is not a branch of the French government, and communications to him are not of a private nature, but are plainly intended for the world at large. With a little energy and tact, the whole affair may be arranged speedily and satisfactorily; if it be not, it may lead to the gravest trouble.

GEORGE LAW AND OLD FOGY JOURNALISM .-The newspaper organs of the old broken down parties all over the country, continue to be very facetious, very solemn, very violent, or very much puzzled and bothered concerning the nomination of " Live Oak George" for the Presidency, by the new American party of the Pennsylvania Legislature. It is a hoax, a "live hoax," an imposition, a trick, a joke, an insult to the American people, and an outrage upon the dignity of the office, if these old fogy wiseacres are to be believed.

We have frequently referred to this sensation, this panic, this merriment and indignation which the name and fame of "Live Oak George" have excited among our old party cotemporaries. The Albany Atlas, the special organ of Marcy, affects to consider him a good standing joke—the Evening Post, still adhering to Martin Van Buren, gravely turns up its dainty nose at "Live Oak George," and passes on. The Washington Sentinel, in the special interest of Senator Hunter, of Va., for the succession, argues the unfitness of George Law for the White House with the gravity of a codfish aristocrat of the true Richmond Junta school; the Boston Atlas, with the solemnity of a veteran Puritan, mourns over the degeneracy of our people in these latter days as a bad symptom; while the Richmond Examiner is perfectly furious at the bare idea of George Law becoming a candidate for the succession. It thinks that this mighty and glorious republic s approaching the condition of the Roman Empire, and that our next step after the election of "Live Oak George" will be to put up a horse for Emperor. Such are the varied opiuions evoked from our old party journals in reference to the running of George Law for the high and responsible office of President of the United States.

Still, the question recurs, how are we to satisfy the people?. With the administration of John Quincy Adams they reem to have had enough of the old statesmen of the country; for they repeatedly refused to elect Henry Clay and Webster; Cass and others have been tried either one way or another, and have been found unavailable. So, too, with our stock of generals, since the great and glorious General Jackson. The people tried General Harrison, but it was no go; they tried Gen. Faylor, but they found that good old man out of his element at Washington; they declined Gen. Cass; and in 1852 they had become so surfeited with generals that they refused Gee. Scott the greatest living general of the age, and elected over him a small provincial lawyer and politician of New Hampshire. Now, the trial of Mr. Pierce proves that pettifogging lawyers and intriguing politicians are not the thing. The people, therefore, want something else, and they are beginning to look in a new direction for their man. Of statesmen, such ag they are in these times, of generals, pettifogging lawyers and peddling politicians they have had enough for a season. How natural, then, that the people, the sove. reign people, should turn their attention to the great, substantial, practical, bonest, goahead mechanical and commercial classes, and the bone and sinew of the country! And as "Live Oak George" belongs to the commercial and mechanical classes, and as he lacks neither bone nor sinew, there is nothing, after all, so very astonishing in his nomination by the dominant party of the Pennsylvania Legislature

for the honors of the Presidency. Let this, also, be remembered: Thirty years ago, when the state-men and politicians of that day were all in a stew upon the subject of the succession, the sagacious Pennsylvanians brought out Old Hickory, who very soon cleared the track of the whole tribe. So again, finding that our generals, like our statesmen, (such as they are,) and lawyers and politicians, have become a drug in the market, Pennsylvania strikes out for a new man from a new political class—the great solid mechanical, commercial and business class of the country. Furthermore, if this class have the will, have they not the power to elect their man? Rely upon it. there is something more than a "live hoax" in this popular movement for George Law. The old party organs see it, and cannot disguise their alarm. But when the solid people take the field, political organs, cliques, caucuses, juntas and conventions of huckstering spoilsmen must give way.

Consequently, we must again declare that it won't do to call Mr. Law "Live Hoax George." He is no hoax, but a solid reality. It is said that the New York HERALD is using him as a bait for gudgeons and other silly fish floating about in the dirty waters of party politics; and that we will cut the line and let him down

be too sure of that. Everything depends upon the spontaneous will of the people, and just now it seems to be centering, to a prodigious extent, upon "Live Oak George."

The Liquer Compaign Mr. Gerard's opinion on the Prohibitory Liquor law, which we publish elsewhere, will be ead with the respect due to the character and learning of its author. Mr. Gerard is positive that the law is unconstitutional, null and void, and that no legal consequences can flow from it. Thus another great lawyer is added to the already formidable list of anti-probibitory counsel: a list now numbering nine of the first names at the bar of this State, including Messrs. Hill, Dillon and Hall. No two of these gentlemen, as we believe, bave argued the nullity of the act on the same grounds; and it is safe to assume that, when the law comes to be tested by the courts, grounds of objection will not be wanting. On the other hand, the Carson people have published the opinions of ex-Chief Justice Savage and Mr. Capron in favor of the constitutionality and soundness of the law Their opinions are entitled to weight, and it is reasonable to suppose that they will in course of time be followed by others, equally pointed in their approval of the legislative act, and deserving of careful consideration. The more the better. The war has begun; and the more fiercely it is waged, the more minds that are brought to bear, and the keener the analysis to which the law is subjected, the more whole-

some will be the conclusion reached in the end. In the meantime the Carson League meet tonight to organize a system of espionage or de-tective police for the purpose of enfercing the law. Incredible exertions have been made to spread the organization throughout the State; and in the country parts they have been attended with some success. It is natural to suppose that money will not be wanting to realize their schemes. The party is known to be wealthy But the temperance police will not be aided much by the law, because there are no penalties for the benefit of the informer.

To meet these movements, the liquor dealers will need to put forth all their energy and to act with concert and decision. They are prepared, as we understand, to pursue their business after the 4th of July just as if no law had been passed. Fortified by the opinions of th counsel we have named, they are prepared to resist from the beginning all attempts of whatsoever nature or coming from whatsoever source to impose on them or on their trade penalties inconsistent with the law of the land and the rights of the citizen. If any choose to take the responsibility of executing or attempting to execute the Prohibitory law, let them do so: on them will the duty rest of proving that law to be sound. For if it be not-and there is good reason for believing that the Court of Appeals will concur with Nicholas Hill in his view —those who trespassed upon their neighbor's property and molested his business must answer for the offence criminally as well as civilly. A few weeks imprisonment would be a very fit punishment for the magistrate or policeman—years would be too short for the spy-who undertook to serve their party by executing a bad law: and though there might be cases in which the retribution would seem to involve hardship, the precedent would on the whole be a good one, and would serve as a fine warning to future legislators not to interfere with the civil and personal liberties of the

people of New York. The contest is passing the bounds of a local question. It is becoming cosmopolitan. Freemen throughout the world are on the watch to see how New York will act, and whether it be true, as monarchists so constantly allege, that democracies are after all the most tyrannical of tyrants. If this law is enforced, and the Carson League with its machinery of spies, and informers, ruin the liquor dealers and prohibit we talk about foreign despotisms the better There is no despotism on the face of the earth in which the ruling class prescribes for the ruled what they shall eat and what they shall drink.

THE ALBANY ARGUS ON THE NEWSPAPER Press.—The Albany Argus is entitled to the credit of an able and sensible article on the upward and onward progress of the American newspaper press during the last twenty years. It truly suggests that the commanding public nfluence which Congress possessed some fifteen or twenty years ago, has been gradually shifting to the third estate, until the power of the public press is without controversy in the ascendant. Our contemporary might have gone further, and said with equal force, that the power of Cabinet organs, party juntas, and liques, and caucuses has passed away. Where, for example, is the old Albany Regency, and the ancient prestige of the Argus and Tammany Hall? Compare, too, the Washington Globe of Gen. Jackson's time with the Union of the present day. The word of the Globe was the law to Congress, to newspapers, to statesmento the universal democracy. The Union, oa the other hand, is the mere recipient of the spoils, laughed at in Congress, kicked out of Tammany Hall, and scarcely read except by the office-holders at Washington and its newspaper exchanges.

The Argus, too, has failed to notice the fact that this upward and onward movement of American journalism began with the establishment of the independent press in this city. The oloneer in this movement was the New York HERALD; for it was the first newspaper established in the country upon the broad and comprehensive basis of a full and free discussion of administrations, Cabinets, parties, politicians, politics, and all questions of public import, without regard to parties or party platforms, or party cliques, or organs, or the spoils of office; but simply on the broad platform of the Union and the contitution, the great interests of the country and the people, perfectly inde-

pendent of all parties and party machinery. From this beginning the American indepen dent newspaper press has advanced to its present commanding position, and the continued and still increasing success of the New York HERALD is pretty good proof that it has kept pace with this most marked of the progressive movements of the age. Let us stick to the truth of history.

FIRE ARTS.—Mesers. Heine and Brown, the artists of the Japan expedition, are about to publish a series of six chromo-lithographs, representing the more remarkable incidents of the expedition. Two of the subjects, entitled "Passing the Rubicon," and "First Landing of Americans in Japan," have been sent to us, and present all the evidences of local fidelity. They are care fully and characteristically drawn, and from their six at d the brilliancy of their coloring will make attractive and highly ornamental pictures. The New York agent of the artists is Mr. E. Brown, Jr., of 142 Fulting the six attractive and highly ornamental pictures.

THE LATEST NEWS. BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Additional Intelligence by the Asia. HALIPAX, N. S., May 8, 1855. ITALY.

A difficulty has arisen between Sardinia and Nanlas re specting a suit at exequatur.

Napoleon's Consulate at Genoa is withdrawn

Napoleon's Consulate at Genoa is withdrawn.

Mr Taylor and lady, Miss Forsythe, Miss Byan, Miss Birt, Miss Baker, Mrs Hoghes, Miss Cobb, Mr Kingslord and lady, Mr Ellis and lady, Mr Spurr and Is ly, Mre Doggety, Mrs Gook, Mrs Blistand lady, Mr Ellis and lady, Mr Borgety, Miss Cook, Miss Simpkinsen, Mr Ellice and lady, Mr Borgety, Miss Cook, Miss Simpkinsen, Mr Ellice and lady, Mr Borgison and lady, Mr Powell, bearer of French despatches; Capt Smith, Rev Mr Sheine, Mr Tinnie and lady, Mr Morrison and lady, Miss Deas, Mr Clark, Messrs Von Ruth, Goodrige, Simpkinson, Matthias, Seatt, Ronald, Cooper, Knipt, Kingston, Hall, Mawberry, Hellowell, Bramiy, Tompkins, Cobb, Roberts, Smith, Tanglier, Chamberlain, Head, Talt, Rogers, Bell, Ryan, Massell, Brown, Ksy, Wilson, Asken, Chamberlain, Robinson, Hall, Dupasgair, Shepard, Sheerard, Moncill, Robinson, Hall, Dupasgair, Shepard, Sheerard, Moncill, Brown, Adma. Bockenshaw, Snow, Thompson, Gordon, Brousseau, Anderson, Solella, Rebinson, Serone, Uyer, Machaland, Freedman, Keyer Berlyn, Pope, Dothard, Brown, Nicol, French, Macinlay, Grabam, Ellice, Marlow.

Nicol, French, Maciniay, Grabam, Ellice, Marlow.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arr from New York April 23, Orient, at Liverpool; 24th, Golden Ers. at Galway; 25th, Union, at Cowes, and proceeded; Patrick Henry, off Dover.

Arr from New Orleans 24th, Jacob Badger, at Liverpool. Sid for New York 25d, Adirondack, from the Clyde; 25th, Belle Wood; 25th, Willium Stetson, from Liverpool. Sid for Boston 24th, Khma, and George Washington, from Liverpool; 25th Victory, from the Clyde.

Sid for Charleston 25th, Mackinaw, and Mary Adeline, from Liverpool.

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS—RESIGNATION OF DUDLEY MANN—KANSAS APPAIRS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1855.

George P. Scarborough, Esq., principal Professor of William and Mary College, Virginia, has been appointed Judge of the Court of Calms, vice Lumphin, declined.

The appointee has always eschewed politics.

A. Dudley Mann has resigned the Assistant Secretary.

ship of State, and Wm. Hunter, chief Clerk, will provi-sionally officiate in his place. Sidney Webster, the President's Private Secretary,

left this afternoon on a tour to the West. Secretary Dobbin has been absent two weeks. His health is improving, and he will return about the 20th There are no dissensions in the Cabinet. Neither eeder's case nor the Kansas affairs have been befor

The Pennsylvania Legislature. ENDORSEMENT OF GOVERNOR REEDER'S CONDUCT IN

HARRISBURG, May 8, 1855.

norning.

The House passed unanimously a resolution thanking overnor Reeder, of Ransas, for his faithful adheren to the old land marks of republican liberty, in defending the purity of the ballot boxes against lawless mobs of sourians, and bidding him a most hearty welcome

home to his family and friends. Prior to the adjournment of the Senate, Speaker Heister resigned his seat; and on the ninth ballot, to fill the vacancy. Wm. Pratt was elected, the contest terminating by Platt voting for himself.

Massachusetts State Temperance Convention Boston, May 8, 1855.

The State Temperance Convention assembled at the

Tremont Temple to-day, and less than five hundred persons were present at the opening. Governor Gardner was chosen President, and in accepting the office made s brief speech. rief speech.

During the afternoon and evening, reports from th

Central Committee and Treasurer were read, exhibiting a highly encouraging aspect of affairs. Resolutions were adopted embodying the principles and objects of the meeting, and urging the thorough enforcement of the Maine law. Between two and three thousand persons were present in the evening. Among the speakers were Gov. Clark, the Rev. E. H. Cnapin, and the Rev. Mr. Whiting. Gov. Clark evidently labored under a severe cold, and spoke briefly, endorsing the Maine law, and expressing his hope that its provisions would be tained and enforced.

Explosion of Powder Mills.
FIVE MEN ANNIHILATED.

The powder mills situated about ave miles from this city, exploded at six o'clock this evening, killing five men. The shocks, three in number, were distinctly felt here. This is the fourth time these mills have been blown up in five years. The buildings around them were blown to atoms. The property was owned by Messrs. J.

Arrival of the Stoop of War St. Louis. PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1865.
The United States sloop-of-war St. Louis, from the

The Hiss Investigating Com

editerranean, is coming up the river.

SOSTON, May 8, 1855. The Hiss Investigating Committee made a lengthy report to-day. They find nothing in the conduct of Hiss at Roxbury or Wooster deserving of censure, but are quite severe on his co ndust with Mrs. Pat Lowell, and recommend his expulsion from the House, The report was accepted, and will be acted upon to

From Boston. STRAMER VICTORIA IN DISTRESS—THE LOSS OF THE BHIP LIVING AGE.

Bosson, May 8, 1855.
The steamer Victoria, connected with the New York The steamer Victoria, connected with the New York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company, put into this port this morning in distress, with some derangement of her machinery. She was on her way from New York to St. Jehns, N. F., with operatives engaged to complete the telegraph line in that province, which, it is expected, will be joined to the Nova Scotia lines at Cape Breton,

by means of a submarine cable across the Gulf of St.

lawrence, early in July.

The ship Living Age, reported by the Asia to have been lost in the China Seas—supposing her to be the American ship of that name, bound from Shanghae to New York-was owned by Wm Appleton & Co., of this city, and is insured here, with her freight money, for \$55,000. Her cargo of teas alone is valued at about \$320,000, the priccipal insurances on which in this city are as follows:—China Mutual Company, \$40,000; Alliance, \$20,000: Triton, \$11,000; Equitable, \$1,100. The Sun, Atlas and Atlantic offices in New York have about

\$100,000 insurance on her cargo.

Boston Weemly Bank Statement.

Railroad Collision.

COLUMBUS, Pa , May 8. 1855. The early emigrant train for the West was run into by the second train, whilst standing upon the track in Front the second train, whilst standard upon the se-street, this morning. Three cars belonging to the se-cend train were badly broken. One passenger was seriously injured, and several others slightly so.

The Peninsular Bank Robbery.

DETROIT, (Mich.,) May 8, 1855.

The six thousand five hundred dollars stolen from the Peninsular Bank, in this city, has been recovered, with the exception of six hundred dollars. The money was found in the yard of the Cashier's residence, where had been thrown by the robber.

The Weather.

CINCINNATI, May 8, 1855. The weather turned very cold last night, and a smart frost has greatly injured early vegetables and fruit Un-less a change takes place this afternoon, we may look for less a change takes place this attended a clean sweep of all kinds of fruit.

May 8—8 P. M.

The weather still continues very cold, with a strong north wind, but very cloudy, and this may protect the

Mr. Buchapan, the proprietor of an extensive vineyard at Clinton, reports that one half of his grapes are destroyed.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J , May 9, 1855.
Schooner Manchester, from Richmond for New York, went ashore this morning on Hereford Bar. Has nine test of water in her hold. Her cargo consists of flour, BUFFALO, May 8, 1865. Weather extremely stormy. Propeller Ogenter is ashore near Sandusky. The steamer Michigan has gone to her assistance.

SANDY HOOK, May 8, 1855.
The government house on Sandy Hook, known as tha Cove House, and occupied by T. Martin and others, was totally destroyed by fire this morning.

Academy of Music..... The Barber of Seville."

The first night of the new opera company at the Academy attracted an audience respectable in numbers, and particularly distinguished for critical acumen. The house was eminently fashionable, also, and we doubt whether a more select audience has ever been seen in our magnificent Opera House than was congregated there last evening. Our readers are aware of the facts that this company was first engaged in Europe for Niblo's Garden, and that, previous to its appearance there, an arrangement was made by which appearance there, an arrangement was made by which it was transferred to the Academy of Music. The enthu-siasm manifested last night leads us to suppose that

The opera was Rossini's, "Il Barbiere di Siviglia." and

it has rarely been better represen ed than on this occa-sion. Every one is familiar with the slight plot, multi-farious incidents and comi; situations of this opera. It farious incidents and comi; situations of this opera. It is, musically considered, the master-piece of the composer, and yet it is not an attractive opera in this country, chiefly, we presume, because it has no dramatic interest. Every one is perfectly well aware of the fact that Bartolo is to be bamboozled and that almaviva will marry Rosina. The music, however, is light, pleasing and elaborate at the same time. This naturally Her biography informs us that she is thirty years of age—that she is French by birth—that she attracted her rare touch as a pianiste—that, afterwards, she studied the art in Italy, and that her engagements since her débût at Venice have been a series of triumphs. She has a pleasing and expressive face, and gave a fair impersons. tion of the character of Rosina, as far as acting goes We should be at a loss if we attemped to define her register of voice, which runs through nearly three oc-taves from A below the line to F in alt. She is there-fore equal in range to Jenny Lind; her lower and middle notes are superior to those of Sontag when she sung in New York; in mechanical execution and the art of producing extraordinary vocal effects she is superior to Madame Laborde. The only fault that we notice about her voice is that it is not quite so voluminous as one would expect it to be from its remarkable flexibility and compass. Its quality is therefore light, but not thin, and compass. Its quanty is therefore light, but not thin, and generally pleasing. It may be easily seen what an artists of this calibre (in some respects the most extraordinary singer that has yet visited us,) would do with the florid, elaborate, and ernate score of Rosina. In the Una voce she gave us a taste of her quality in some well executed runs and a spleadid trill, which brought down the house in three rounds of applause. But her great triumph was in the singing lesson of the second act. Her transitions and vocal flights were exquisitely executed. Her volo and vocal nights were exquisitely executed. In this condition whatever it is possible to do with a delicious voice in the highest state of cultivation, she did. The introduced music in this act—a Hungarian melody and a grand value di bravura—was distinguished for the most brilliant execution. The audience was aroused to a pitch of enthusiasm never before seen in this house. Mme. de Lagrange's débût may therefore be considered a success, in the fullest sense of the word. Signor Morelli, the Figaro of the night, made a most

Signor Moreili, the Figare of the night, made a most favorable impression. He has a baritone voice, full, round and rich in quality. He sings artistically and without apparent effort. He is a clever actor, and the best Figare since De Begnis. Signor Marini, as Basilio, received a hearty welcome, and sang as well as ever. Signor Rovere gave an animated rendering of Bartolo. Signor Lorini's Almaviva was respectable.

This company will appear on Thursday, in "Lucia di " when the tenor, Signor Mirate, will make his debût. This evening "Il Trovatore" will be given for the last time. No admirer of the lyric drama should fail

Political Intelligence.

Hon. John Cadwallader, member of congress elect from Philadelphia, has written a letter to the Richmond Enquirer, in which he ventures the opinion, based on the result of certain minor elections, that the Know Nothing party will soon become extinct. Mr. Cadwallader looks with conditione to the result of the Virginia election, and thinks in October next the democrats will carry Pennsylvania, and ensure the election of a United States Senator.

The Chicago Democrat, edited by the Hon. John Went worth, ex-Member of Congress from Illinois, has hoisted the names of Samuei (meaning Sam) Houston, of Texas-for President, and Heary Douge, of Wisconsin, fer Vice

William C. Scott, of Richmond city, has be nated by the American party to represent district of Virginia in Congress. Robert Anderson, of Yorktown, of whom it is said that be "never surrenders," announces that he is a candi-date of the American party for election to the House of Representatives, in the First Congressional district of

Virginia.

Governor Johnson, dem., and Meredith P. Gentry, whig, rival candidates for the next Governorship of Tennessee, are now canvassing the State together, and delivering speeches from the same platform. Their opening speeches were delivered at Murfreesboro' on the lat inst. Johnson was particularly severe on the Know Nothings, and contended that the new organisation was nothing more nor less than the revival of ancient federalism, with an additional desire to form a union of Church and State.

The Boston Chronicle mentions a rumor, that a leave

The Boston Chronicle mentions a rumor that a large

The Know Nothing Convention of Providence have nominated James Y. Smith for Mayor.

Who Was Right?

Who Was Right?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following are the tacts as to the late movement among some members of the typegraphical profession in this city:—

During the early part of the past whiter, the compositors employed in the office of the N. Y. Courier and Enguirer representations of the late which is the compositors of the late of the properties of the above a mode. It is a considered to the properties of the late of the properties of the late of

condition, and enjoying an extensive patronage, or words to that effect.

The compositors, judging from the increase of advertising and the general improvement in business, together with Mr. Andrews' beast in his leader, and desiring once more to place themselves on an honorable looting with members of the craft in the city, determined to give Mr. Andrews an opportunity to Itali his promise to them; and, therefore, adcressed to him a note, requesting him to raise the price to thirty dive cents (the standard trace of the Frinces Union and the price long path by the Hercita, Times, Tribune, and Arever, staining the price of the princes of the pr

most celebrated in the city. It bears the impress of tasts in design and skill in manufacture. The taste of the proprietor suggests novel and handsome variations of style, and his skill and experience immediately give shape to those funcies, and enable him to surprise the public by the elegance of his stock and the according of his prices, at 118 Massau street.

Beebe & Co., 156 Broadway, have just re-sived a large assortment of Paris made beaver, lelt, soft hats, extra line and light. Their assortment of fashionable hats and caps for gentlemens' spring and summer wear is somplete, and comprises every variety.

New Styles of Felt sints.—The Felt siat, of various forms, qualities and textures, may be said to have become a standard article of costume in this country. Its peculiar adaptedness to business and travelling purposes, and the picturesquences of si appearance, have rendered it popular with both old and young. In order to supply the growing demand for variety in styles, color, finish and-mountings, in this department of the habiting business, the undersigned it continually introducing new models, shat thus catering for the independent tasts which has aprung up in relation to napless hats. They are producid in his factory of every gradation of lexibility, from the "soft hat," which may be relied up and put in the pocket like a pair of gloves, to the stiffer and more classic felt heaver "cylinders" that may be trelled up and put in the pocket like a pair of gloves, to the stiffer and more classic felt heaver "cylinders" that may be termed the dress specimen of this class of compans. His present stock comprises about twenty different styles, for gentlemen, youth and boys, and nearly as many shades of color, from jet black to light these and onean white. Felt-hats for shooting, fishing and riding, for the effec. for travelling, for the boy at school and the morehant in his warehouse, all of the most appropriate and convenient shapes for their several purposes, are for cale, wholesale and retail, by GENIN, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Parti's church. New Styles of Felt dats.-The Felt Hat,

Great Music and Planotorte Warehouse.—
By & Musger having taken possession of their spacious warereoms, 519 Broadway (St. Nicholas Entel), are now offering
the meet extensive and desirable assortment of planots and
melodeons to be found in the city, including the edebrated
triple stringed double octave plano, made by ourselves;
Mesers. A. W. Ladd & Co.'s superior disconsi pressure
planot. And Mesers. Carhact and Needham's melodeons, all of
which we will sell at prices that doty competition. Ely ...
#UNGEV. 519 Broadway. N. B.—Planes to let.